

Cloudy and unsettled tonight and tomorrow.

NUMBER 5088.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 20, 1908.

LAST EDITION

PRICE ONE CENT.

RAYNER ATTACKS PRESIDENT AGAIN

Once More Urges Senate to Give Colonel Stewart a Hearing.

HIS BANISHMENT DECLARED UNJUST

Says Roosevelt Assumes More Authority Than Any Civilized Monarch Would Dare.

Rayner's Sarcasm

"What right has anybody to be dissatisfied with anything that satisfies the President? Who would be guilty of such a treasonable act?"

"The Executive never can blunder. Infallibility is one of his attributes."

"No one of us is perfect; no one except the President."

"It is too appalling to contemplate that an American Senate should sit by and permit a wrong of this sort to be perpetrated with impunity."

"Public opinion does not as yet comprehend that the President has taken a stand no sovereign or monarch in any other civilized land would dare to take at this enlightened day."

Bitterly sarcastic at the expense of the President, ironically depicting him as one who could do no wrong, and predicting that the relentless force of public opinion would yet compel justice, Senator Rayner of Maryland once more addressed the Senate today in behalf of Col. W. F. Stewart, who is held at the deserted post of Fort Grant, Arizona, by order of the Chief Executive.

Senator Rayner spoke with reference to his resolution for a court of inquiry in the case of Colonel Stewart. This resolution was referred to the Senate Military Affairs Committee, but the committee shows no sign of acting this session. In his remarks today, Senator Rayner said he was satisfied that there would be no report from the committee this session, and, consequently, he made one final appeal to the Senate to see that the wrongs of Colonel Stewart were righted.

Before addressing the Senate, Senator Rayner moved to discharge the Military Affairs Committee from consideration of his resolution.

He was proceeding to address the Senate when Senator Warren started to interrupt him. He refused to be interrupted, whereupon Senator Warren ordered him to his place. After a brief wrangle, Senator Rayner withdrew his refusal, and Senator Warren defended the committee from the charge of delay. Senator Rayner was then allowed by unanimous consent to proceed.

Ridiculing the reason given for the committee's delay, that certain papers had not yet come from the War Department, Senator Rayner said that Congress was but a few days from adjournment, and it was doubtful whether a messenger from the War Department could reach the Senate by Saturday.

A Long Trip.

"It is not probable," said Mr. Rayner, "that he can make the trip within that time. It is a long and tedious journey, and it would be cruel to compel anyone to make it continuously without resting at the White House and at other stations between terminus and another."

Senator Rayner then pictured in language that aroused the laughter of colleagues the anxiety of President Roosevelt and the chairman of the Military Affairs Committee to see Colonel Stewart's case expedited.

"It is proper," he continued, "for me to remind the Senate, however, that while this case is being thus expedited, Colonel Stewart is upon the heights of Arizona. He is at a high altitude, as explained upon a former occasion by the chairman of the Military Committee, as high as the President can get him, with very little chance of his getting down any lower within any definite period of time. Being at a high altitude, he ought not to complain. The climate is salubrious and uniform, it being as cold in winter as it is hot in summer; the surroundings are all salutary, his companions are festive and convivial, consisting of a care taker, a teamster, and several Government mules, and the social life is of the highest order."

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

WEATHER REPORT.

The rain area of the last twenty-four hours includes the Middle Atlantic States, the Ohio valley, the lower lakes, and the South Atlantic States. Freezing temperatures prevail in the extreme Northwest.

Unsettled weather will prevail tonight in northeastern districts, probably without much rain. On Thursday fair, warmer weather is indicated for the Washington forecast district.

Steamers departing today for European ports will have fresh southeast to south winds and rainy weather to the Grand Banks.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 57
12 noon 57
1 p. m. 57

SUN TABLE.

Sun rises 4:43
Sun sets 7:10

TIDE TABLE.

High water today 11:43 p. m.
Low water today 6:50 a. m.
High water tomorrow 12:10 a. m.
Low water tomorrow 7:02 a. m.

WANTS MORROW OUT OF BRENNAN CASE



COMMISSIONER MORROW, Who Was Charged Today With Unfairness at the Brennan Hearing.

NO PROVISION MADE FOR GUARD ARMORY

Senate Committee Amends Omnibus Bill Authorizing Purchase of Property.

The Senate this afternoon began consideration of the omnibus public buildings bill which was reported yesterday. Among the changes which were made in the bill in committee were several of importance to the District of Columbia, including the elimination of the provision for a site for an armory for the District guard.

The committee also eliminated an appropriation of \$2,500 for the expenses of a commission to prepare plans and estimates for a suitable armory for the District.

On the other hand, the Senate committee added an amendment carrying \$2,500,000 to purchase five blocks at Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth street, southeast of the Treasury, on which to erect one or two buildings for the departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor.

This is the Scott amendment which passed the Senate in the sundry civil bill, but to which the House conferees objected. The sum of \$2,500,000 was added to the bill by the committee to provide for a park on Meridian Hill, near Sixteenth street; \$15,000 to purchase the Graceland Cemetery tract for park purposes; \$30,000 for the Carpenter tract near Branch and Pennsylvania avenues, southeast, to be used for a park; and \$200,000 for an addition to the District house to be used for the Court of Appeals.

The items retained include \$500,000 for a receiving and distributing postoffice near the Union Station, provision for a commission to protect from land grabbers the Government land in the District; and provision for commission to prepare plans and estimates for a memorial amphitheater at Arlington and for various monuments in the District.

DIVORCED TOO LONG; FORGOT WIFE'S NAME

"Oh, Yes," Said Witness, "I Knew Her Once. I Was Her Husband."

The usually dull and uninteresting line of evidence which is being introduced by the attorneys for the prosecution in the Hyde-Benson-Diamond-Schneider alleged land fraud case, was enlivened for a brief time today.

W. T. Randolph, of San Francisco, was on the stand and was being examined by District Attorney Baker in an attempt to prove that he and his wife had signed application school lands at the request of the defendant Schneider.

"What is your wife's name?" asked Mr. Baker.

"Mary," answered the witness.

"What did you say the name was?" again asked Mr. Baker, as if to make sure he had heard right.

"Mary," repeated Mr. Randolph.

"Do you know a Pearl E. Randolph?" "How do you spell the first name?" Inquired the witness.

"P-e-a-r-l-e," said Mr. Baker.

The witness seemed to be ransacking his memory. At last his face lighted up with a queer smile.

"Why, yes," he said, "I remember now, she was my wife once. We were divorced eight years ago."

The trial stopped for a minute while the jury suppressed their laughter and even Justice Stafford, usually the personification of judicial dignity, seemed in imminent danger of giving away to his mirth.

T. A. MCINTYRE INDICTED.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Thomas A. McIntyre, head of the brokerage firm of T. A. McIntyre & Co. that failed, was today indicted by the grand jury on a charge of grand larceny.

Contractor's Lawyer Demands New Hearing Before Commission.

Engineer Makes Statement, After Objection Is Overruled.

Declaring that the Engineer Commissioner has assumed the attitude of a defender of Fernald and the engineer department, and that he has shown most intense dislike of the president and other officials of the Brennan Construction Company, thereby disqualifying him as a judge, Attorney Charles A. Douglas, counsel for P. J. Brennan, today asked that Major Morrow be removed from the case, and that the entire hearing be continued by Commissioners Macfarland and West, or that the President be asked to appoint a commission of investigation into the charges of favoritism in the giving of District contracts. The request was denied by the Commissioners, following a temporary adjournment to permit of a conference.

Mr. Douglas' statement surprised the Commissioners, coming as it did, after a declaration by Major Morrow as to the attitude assumed by him in the case. When the demand was made by the attorney the board adjourned to the office of Commissioner Macfarland.

Morrow Makes Statement.

Upon return to the board room the following statement was made by Major Morrow:

"I desire to state that in view of the statement of the attorney for Mr. Brennan, as to the attitude which the public may take toward the investigation now in progress, I consider that it would be incompatible with my appreciation of my duties as a member of the Board of Commissioners that I should retire from my position as a member of that board in the effort to obtain all possible light on the various questions at issue. But I am not prepared to make any statement voluntarily refraining from taking part in the decision of the case, and I will so refrain."

"I do not, however, believe it compatible with his dignity as a member of the Board of Commissioners that any member should be sworn as a witness. I have made and shall make statements before the board where such statements will throw light upon any point at issue. And I should properly here state that in case the board should at the conclusion of this hearing see fit to forward the record of the hearing to the United States Attorney for such action as he may deem advisable, my statements will be put in the form of an affidavit in order that they may be placed before the court in the same light as the balance of the record, which is sworn testimony."

Explains Attitude.

Immediately after convening Major Morrow submitted the following, setting forth the attitude of the Engineer Commissioner in the conduct of the investigation:

"Before we resume the hearing this morning I want to make a statement to meet a criticism which has been made against the present investigation by the Board of Commissioners into those matters. That criticism has been presented by the attorney for Mr. Brennan, and was yesterday referred to by a member of the firm of the Brennan Construction Company. I want to make it as clear as I can that this is an investigation initiated by the Board of Commissioners, on the motion of the Engineer Commissioner, and that any other attitude into which the attorneys for Mr. Brennan, or anybody else, may attempt to place the Engineer Commissioner as to his action in the conduct of this investigation, is a misconception. The Board of Commissioners—and no member of that board more than the Engineer Commissioner, possibly not quite as much—is interested in getting at every possible pertinent fact in regard to this hearing."

The Engineer Commissioner then enters into a comprehensive review of the facts in connection with the inquiry leading up to the present controversy. In concluding this resume, Major Morrow says:

"I am simply inviting the attention of the board to the fact that I have followed the evolution in Mr. Brennan's mind as to the meaning of Mr. Fernald in using the expression, 'You fellows are too chummy.'"

Wants Complete Examination.

"In regard to the examination of witnesses, wherein I have been criticized, I want to state that I have been complete in my cross-examination of those witnesses, because I am satisfied that the attorney for Mr. Brennan is possibly misinformed as to some facts, possibly misunderstands some of the facts, and without intending any defense of Mr. Fernald, without, possibly, intending any defense of the engineer department—except to defend it against unjust criticism—I want to get before the Board of Commissioners the absolute facts in every case, to prevent any statements of witnesses before this board from being misunderstood by the Board of Commissioners through a lack of direct application in the questioning of those witnesses, and I think a number of facts which would not otherwise come out have come out by reason of some of the questions which have been asked by myself and Captain Markham."

"I want to state that the conversations of Mr. Bradley's and these specific charges of Mr. Brennan, namely, that the expression 'chummy' had been used to him and the statement, 'you won't get any work unless you put up money,' were brought to my attention after the separation of Mr. Fernald from the engineer department. The conversations with Mr. Bradley were brought to my attention through the investigation by the Commissioners."

"I do not want anybody to get the idea that anything is going to be attempted to be concealed at these hearings. I have placed the resources of the engineer office at the disposal of the Board of Commissioners. I am going to try to bring out some facts that possibly Mr. Brennan's attorneys will not bring out, but that is the only object of the questions which I have asked."

In asking that Major Morrow retire

Threatened to 'Destroy' Her.

A remarkable letter written by Miss Wood to Abraham Hummel in which she declared Senator Platt had threatened to "destroy" her if she published what she knew about Mrs. Janeway, his wife, was read during the cross-examination.

"I don't know how he is to destroy me," she wrote. "I am to be murdered, or put out of the way in some other manner," she wrote.

Senator Platt said he first learned that Miss Wood claimed to be his wife through a publication in a Chicago newspaper in 1903. The front row in the courtroom presented a motley looking row of "has-beens," who had gathered to see the trial.

PLATT ON STAND, TELLS MARRIAGE

New York Senator Admits Calling Mae Wood "Dear Catty."

TELLS OF VISITS; SCORNS LETTERS

Examines Alleged Marriage Certificate and Says He Never Saw It Before.

NEW YORK, May 20.—Senator Platt took the stand in his own defense in the trial of the divorce suit of Mr. C. Woods against him today. He appeared very feeble and was accompanied to the courtroom by two nurses.

Senator Platt denied that he had ever married Mrs. Wood. He said he had never promised to marry her, never wrote her any love letters, never bought her a ring or acknowledged that she was his wife.

Senator Platt reached the courthouse a few minutes after 11 o'clock. He was driven up in a carriage, accompanied by two male attendants, and tottered feebly into the building, with a man supporting him on either side. He was taken directly to the witness stand, where he was helped into his chair. It was the purpose of the lawyers to take his testimony at once so that he might be excused and allowed to leave.

Senator Platt denounced as a forgery the inscription, "To my darling bride," over his signature on the back of a photograph Miss Wood testified that he wrote that while she sat in his lap, and guided his hand. This made the Senator angry, apparently, and when his lawyer asked him about it he snapped out:

"It is a forgery, the woman never sat in my lap."

Called Her "Dear Catty."

On cross-examination the Senator admitted he had written to her as "Dear Catty." He did that, he said, because he liked her and liked to correspond with her. He also addressed to her a letter as "Dearest Mae."

"She was a very agreeable woman, a very agreeable woman, a very agreeable woman," he said, "and I was very fond of her. She was a very agreeable woman, a very agreeable woman, a very agreeable woman."

The alleged marriage in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, he declared was a myth, as nothing of the kind had ever happened. When passed the so-called marriage certificate he inspected it closely and declared it was the first time he ever saw it.

He swore positively he did not introduce two men in Miss Wood and tell her to go to the United States Attorney as he was present; when one of them performed the ceremony of marriage between himself and Mae Wood.

Endearing Terms Used.

"Did you never address Miss Wood in endearing terms?" he was asked.

"Well, yes."

"What was your pet name for her?" "Well, sometimes I called her C-a-t-t-y." The witness shortened his pronunciation so it sounded like Catty, and the spectators laughed.

"What was the name of your former secretary?" "Howe."

"Was he not formerly an Episcopal minister?" "I believe so."

"Did he ever perform marriage ceremonies?" "No, by my knowledge."

"Did you ever marry a woman secretly and then have it come out?" "No, I never did."

"Did you ever know J. Martin Miller?" "Yes, I met him frequently."

Platt positively denied Miller had ever been commissioned by him to get Mae Wood to surrender letters that he had written to her. John B. Stanchfield, who had secured letters that were stolen from her.

"Do you know of any money being used?" "I never knew until this morning that there was even talk of money having been used."

"Did you not indorse a note for J. Martin Miller?" "Yes."

"What was the amount?" "One thousand dollars."

Never Proposed.

"I never made a proposal of marriage to Miss Wood nor received one from her," he said.

The letter bearing his signature, setting forth an alleged acknowledgement of the marriage, relied on by the defense to prove its case, was simply a blank sheet of paper when he signed it, he swore. He said the paper was brought to him at the Arlington Hotel in Washington, D. C., by a man who said he was a lawyer, and he wrote on it, "T. C. Platt."

One of the vital points which the Senator will have to clear up is the following statement:

"My Dear Mae, I am willing to admit you are my legal wife."

The letter, under date of December 10, 1906, which was subsequent to the alleged politician's marriage to Mrs. Lillian Janeway, caused a sensation when it was filed by Miss Wood's lawyers before Justice O'Grady in special term of the supreme court.

The court's refusal to entertain a motion that the case be dismissed when the little determined woman, who has been on trial for five years, left the stand, forced the aged Senator's counsel to proceed with the defense. This ruling was a surprise to the defendant, and he wrote on it, "T. C. Platt."

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ASSAILED BY CONGRESS



REPRESENTATIVE LILLEY, OF CONNECTICUT, Who Failed to Make Good His Charges of Corruption in Congress.

WILL IS BROKEN BY HUGHES HEIRS

Jury Brings in Verdict Charging Fraud on Part of Niles.

After deliberating for twenty minutes the jury which has the contest over the will of the late Mrs. Louise A. B. Hughes, the aged widow of David M. Hughes, brought in a verdict finding the will was procured by fraud and the undue influence of the late Edward G. Niles, a Washington attorney, and that the late lady was of unsound mind when she made the will.

Mrs. Hughes, by the will of her husband, gave the right to dispose of \$50,000 in her own will, and it is understood that this sum will now be distributed between the beneficiaries under a former will of Mrs. Hughes and four nieces of Mr. Hughes, his heirs-at-law, who united in fighting what is known as the Niles will, and finally succeeded in smashing it.

Claims Niles Used Fraud.

Startling evidence of fraud perpetrated on Mrs. Hughes was brought out during the trial of the case before Justice Barlow in Criminal Court No. 2. The contestants of the will declared that Niles, after dissipating a fortune of nearly \$50,000 which the old lady had in her own name, dismantled her beautiful home on R street and spirited her to Baltimore. There, it was alleged, he induced her to sign a will making himself and his wife the beneficiaries, and then took her to New York and had her committed to an insane asylum as a pauper, whence she was rescued by friends. Niles widow, now Mrs. Mary M. Farrell, of Brooklyn, with the aid of her counsel, Giddings & Chamberlain, fought the efforts of the heirs and beneficiaries stubbornly, and the trial lasted for over a week.

Four Washington Beneficiaries.

The heirs of Mr. Hughes are four nieces, Mrs. Elizabeth K. Carson, Mrs. Emma I. Brown, Miss Cora Hughes and Miss Marie Soules Hughes, all of New Orleans. The Washington beneficiaries under the former will who will share in the \$50,000 estate are Cuno H. Rudolph, \$5,000; Mrs. Fannie B. Sholes, wife of William H. Sholes, \$1,000; Georgetown University, \$5,000; and the Baptist Home of the District of Columbia, \$3,000. The Sisters of Bon Secour for the Care of the Sick, Baltimore, were given \$10,000 under that will.

Judge Ivory G. Kimball of the Police Court and William H. Sholes were named as executors. Counsel for the contestants were H. H. Glasse, M. J. Calvert, W. H. Sholes, Andrew Shipman, H. S. Kimball, and G. W. Stetson.

FIX ADJOURNMENT PERHAPS TONIGHT

Republican Insurgents May Balk Plans for Action on Anti-Injunction Bill.

On the outcome of the conference tonight of the Republicans will depend the date of the adjournment of Congress.

It has been the plan of the House leaders to end the session Saturday afternoon, but the Republicans who favor anti-injunction legislation got together yesterday afternoon and secured enough signatures to a caucus call to insure the conference being held tonight. If the conference goes on record for an anti-injunction bill, it will be impossible to adjourn Saturday, as the Senate will have to be allowed time enough to act on the measure.

Members of the House do not believe that the Senate will pass this bill, but the Republican insurgents and the Democrats are determined to put the responsibility for the failure to enact such legislation up to the Senate.

Through Trains to Boston

Via Pennsylvania Railroad, leave Washington 7:40 a. m. weekdays; 5:35 p. m. daily. No change of cars.—Adv.

LILLEY FALSIFIED, SAYS COMMITTEE

Charges of Corruption in Congress Without Foundation, It Is Said.

REPORT SCORES CONNECTICUT MAN

Characterized as Tool of Boat Company, Who Knew Accusations Were Untrue.

The Lilley charges against Congress are false.

Excoriated and denounced, Representative George L. Lilley, of Connecticut, author of the charges of corruption of Congress by the Electric Boat Company, was described to the House today as a man who had violated his obligations as a member of the House, sworn to what he knew to be false, and acted in bad faith.

It came in the report to the House from the special committee which investigated the Lilley charges from March 9 to April 30.

The report, which covers eighty-seven printed pages, refuted all the charges, was signed by all five members of the committee—Boutell of Illinois, Olmsted of Pennsylvania, Stevens of Minnesota, Howard of Georgia, and Broussard of Louisiana. Seldom, if ever, has a member been subjected to such fierce criticism as was disclosed by the reading of this report.

Used as a Tool.

While it was being read the membership of the House sat in absolute silence. The Speaker, solemn and regretful, was proof enough of the deep import of what was happening—the destruction in Congress of a fellow-member's reputation.

His motives were attacked, his methods censured, his veracity rebuffed, and his honesty turned into nothingness. The report said in plain terms that the Connecticut member had allowed himself to be used as a tool by the Lake Torpedo Boat Company, the bitter rival of the Electric Boat Company, and that the investigation of Lilley's charges against members of Congress and newspaper men had been started by the Lake people as an attack on the Electric Boat Company.

Some of the conclusions of the committee, which fell ominously clear from the lips of the reader in the House today, were as follows:

"That Mr. Lilley's resolution was not introduced in good faith."

"That Mr. Lilley had no information to justify his charges made before the committee on Rules."

"That Mr. Lilley acted in bad faith in making his charges before the committee on Rules."

"That Mr. Lilley acted in bad faith in starting before this committee that he had made no charge reflecting upon members of the House before the committee on Rules."

Acted in Bad Faith.

"That Mr. Lilley allowed himself to be used as an instrument of the Lake Torpedo Boat Company in its rivalry and attack upon a competing company."

"That Mr. Lilley acted in bad faith in concealing from your committee the real parties in interest who were behind this investigation and furnishing him with information and evidence."

"That the charge that the four battleship proposition was defeated by the adoption of the submarine clause in the Naval Committee's bill was false; that Mr. Lilley, as a member of the Naval Committee, knew that the charge was false, and that he refused to maintain the charge before this committee."

"That Mr. Lilley violated his obligation as a member of this House in permitting his clerk to send out letters in Mr. Lilley's name reflecting upon the honor and integrity of members of this House."

"That Mr. Lilley acted in contempt of this House in not disavowing openly upon the floor of the House the letter to Goff, published under his signature, reflecting upon the honor and integrity of members of this House."

"That Mr. Lilley's charge of excessive profits in the submarine contracts was based on fictitious figures composed by him to destroy the Lake Torpedo Boat Company by a perversion of the testimony of Admiral Bowles in 1902."

Knew Charge Was False.

"That the charge that an excessive profit in the submarine contracts was due to special and exclusive legislation in favor of one company was false, and Mr. Lilley knew that the charge was false when he made it."

"That no representatives of the press have been bribed or corrupted by the Electric Boat Company."

"That no member of the Committee on Naval Affairs has been induced by the officers of the Electric Boat Company or any one else to act in his official capacity from corrupt or improper motives."

"That no member of the House has been induced by the officers of the Electric Boat Company or any one else to act in his official capacity from corrupt or improper motives."

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